

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.
DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS®

PUBLICATION NUMBER SIX

**JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION**

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

EDITORIALS, U.S.A.

"DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS"

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1963

Editorials

Welcome, Mr. President

TOMORROW OUR CITY becomes the temporary capital of the nation, as President John F. Kennedy visits.

It is always an honor to any city for a president of the United States—the president, least counting on such a

that while this is not exactly "Kennedy country" it is a good place to have old friends and acquire new ones.

Presidents of the United States are historic personages. Their names are

The leadership of our nation is the world's toughest job. And it gets tougher every turn of the globe. There is no guarantee of popularity, success or a healthy term of office in assuming the mantle of national leadership. It's a brave man who will do it, regardless of his party.

President Kennedy has been to Dallas before, both as a candidate and as President. But this is a special visit. This is a kind of wedding, the union with a bouquet of flowers for a desirable girl friend.

We're glad to see the President and his entourage. We are sure he knows

he does not. Mr. Kennedy is in Dallas at a time, crucial time in national and international affairs. We are glad that he sees fit to come here at such a time. It shows that we have an important spot in the circle of cities which sit near the destinies of our nation.

So let us welcome President Kennedy with sincerity and loyalty. The office elevates the man and at times like these removes him from partisan politics, even when he might be politicking.

The eyes of the world also follow the President of the United States, at home or abroad. The eyes of the world are following him to Dallas.

We believe both the world and John F. Kennedy will like what is seen here.

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DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

The Dallas Morning News

The News, oldest business institution in Texas, was established in 1842 while Texas was a Republic.



E. M. (Dick) Dickey
Publisher and chairman of the Board

John M. Morrow Jr.
Vice-Chairman of the Board

Joseph M. Dickey
President

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M. Ben Decker Jr.
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Jack B. Kruger
Managing Editor

James H. Morrow Jr.
Vice-President and Treasurer

Dick West
Editorial Editor

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The President

DALLAS made its daily struggle

of 50 child care centers
by day, limited by budget

The urban growth, as the Pres-

world leadership in the

It is with that understanding and respect, we hope, that Democrats, Republicans and independents unite today in a spontaneous welcome and cordiality. As Mr. Acheson of our editorial staff points out on this page today, presidential visits to Dallas have been rare in the 122 years since this city was born in the high grasses of the prairie.

IT IS QUOTE A TOWN that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy will approach from the air at 11:00 this morning. It is vibrant, optimistic, stylish, adventurous and growing phenomenally fast — which means it has frightening problems along with imposing strength.

slightly with being at that point, but the opposition is not powerful.

In all good humor, we would remind you are in territory with a substantial Republican representation. But today the welcome is extended regardless of party and belief, along with the hope that the challenges that face us all will be met with a courage and courage that are characteristically American.

In the battle with history's most evil conspiracy, our country's future is secure. It is the spirit that Milton described Cromwell, we meet each crisis with "fate and malicious fortitude."

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FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Friday Morning, November 22, 1963

PAGE SIX

Section One

EDITORIALS

A Warm Fort Worth Welcome

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President took part in welcoming President and Mrs. Kennedy when they reached Texas, and tonight will entertain the Kennedys at the Johnson Ranch near Johnson City.

The visit of a President is an important event anywhere. It requires all kinds of preparations for his reception, for his protection, and for

the highest office in the land but she because he is a warm, engaging personality and a rightly articulate speaker. As great will be the eagerness to glimpse the loveliest First Lady when the publishers refer to in friendly fashion as Jacqueline.

Happily, arrangements have been made for a short public appearance by the President in an open area downtown, and the crowd gathering there can be hoped that Mrs. Kennedy will see fit to join him. Added opportunity to see the presidential party is offered along the route of his departure.

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson are guests and hosts at the same time. They are guests of Fort Worth, as they have been before, but they are in their home state. The Vice

President's Texas visit has been described as nonpolitical. It is, of course, impossible for a President to take a trip or make a statement that does not carry some political significance. But a President still is President no matter how much party politics is involved.

Fort Worth is happy to welcome President and Mrs. Kennedy and Vice President and Mrs. Johnson. It is a kind of as-and-for visit and we hope they will come back when they can stay longer.

THE HOUSTON POST

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

PAGE 4, SECTION 5 THURSDAY, NOV 21, 1963

Houston Is Honored By Visit Of President and Mrs. Kennedy

Houston is greatly honored to have the President and Mrs. Kennedy visit the city.

in behalf of the nation and this country.

Arriving at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

The President and Mrs. Kennedy will arrive here by plane at 4:55 P.M. This will be Mrs. Kennedy's first visit to Texas. In view of the fact that their time here will be all too brief, it is to be hoped that the city's hospitality will be expressed by a large turnout of the citizens and along the route to the downtown area.

JOSEPH HARTY DEPARTED early from Washington and President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson present at the same time. This both would come to the city to honor Ray Thomas prove the high esteem in which he is held in the nation's capital. And the fact that more than 1,000 of his friends and fellow Texans will attend the dinner for him at the Old-Downs seriously prove that his services

city's citizens, and, by observing their speeches, did much to increase respect as so many in the campaign. A line of the thousands gathering was along throughout the nation. The effort was heroic.

SEN VICTOR Houston again in September, 1962, to speak at Rice University, but Mrs. Kennedy was not with him on that trip.

By the nature of his office, the President is never wherever he goes. His words are reported everywhere. The fact that he is here will please Houston in the national spotlight. The occasion is non-partisan. Let us by our welcome here all the world know that Houstonians are a warmly hospitable people.

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We're glad to see the President and his entourage. We are sure he knows

that while this is not exactly "Kennedy country" it is a good place to have old friends and acquire new ones.

Presidents of the United States are historic personages. They wear our future in their hearts and the fate of all of us in their hands.

It also has global responsibilities. When he does and he, we do and are.

President Kennedy comes to Dallas at a tense, crucial time in national and international affairs. We are glad that he sees fit to come here at such a time. It shows that we have an important spot in the circle of cities which sit near the destinies of our nation.

So let us welcome President Kennedy with sincerity and loyalty. The office elevates the man and at times like these removes him from partisan politics, even when he might be politicking.

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Presidents of the United States are historic personages. They wear our future in their hearts and the fate of all of us rides on their shoulders. That is why the office bestows a certain measure of imperishability on the officeholder—or should—and that is also a good reason for citizens everywhere to recall that as our leader any president is also our global representative. What he does and is, we do and are.

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Dick West
Circulation Editor

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The President

DALLAS sheds its sharp cleavage of partisanship at noon today in extending the hand of fellowship to the President of the United States and his attractive wife. We are honored. The office he represents is the most powerful and respected in the world, and the Hon. John F. Kennedy is the youngest of 33 chief executives who have assumed its burdensome complexities.

He was only 43 when he took the oath that cold day in January of 1961 and set down to the busy days of duty which Dwight Eisenhower had just relinquished with relief. It is a desk even heavier with duties now because government has become so expensive and America, in its role of world leadership, at times finds the involvement frustratingly intricate.

It is with that understanding and respect, we hope, that Democrats, Republicans and Independents unite today in a spontaneous welcome and cordiality. As Mr. Adams of our editorial staff points out on this page today, presidential visits to Dallas have been rare in the 122 years since this city was born in the high grasses of the prairie.

IT IS QUITE A TOWN that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy will approach from the air at 11:30 this morning. It is vibrant, optimistic, stylish, adventurous and growing phenomenally fast — which means it has frightening problems along with imposing strength.



Kennedy

Since the end of World War II, our population has increased from 85,000 nearly to a million. The buying power of Dallas, now approaching the \$4-billion-dollar mark, has tripled in that postwar period.

The increase in workers employed here by manufacturing plants—just the increase—exceeds the entire total of manufacturing workers in New Orleans, and our gain in population—just the gain since the war—is equal to a city the size of Toledo.

This urban growth, as the President knows, brings headaches, but we have a tradition here of solving as many of them as we can in our own way, in free relations, for instance, the "Dallas Plan" of peaceful transition by graduation and common sense has merited national attention.

DALLAS HOPES, Mr. President, that your brief interlude here will be pleasant. The News, along with thousands in this area, has disagreed sharply with many of your policies but the opposition is not personal.

In all good humor, we would remind you are in territory with a substantial Republican representation. Five today the welcome is extended regardless of party and belief, along with the hope that the challenges that face us all will be met with a courage and courage that are characteristically American.

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Thousands of others in Fort Worth and its area are eager to see and hear Mr. Kennedy during his brief visit, not only because he occupies the highest office in the land but also because he is a warm, engaging personality and a slightly articulate speaker. As great will be the eagerness to glimpse the beautiful First Lady, whom the public likes to refer to in friendly fashion as Jacqueline.

Happily, arrangements have been made for a short public appearance by the President in an open area downtown, and the crowd gathering there can be hopeful that Mrs. Kennedy will see fit to join him. Added opportunity to see the presidential party is offered along the route of his departure.

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson are guests and hosts at the same time. They are guests of Fort Worth, as they have been before, but they are in their home state. The Vice

President took part in welcoming President and Mrs. Kennedy when they reached Texas, and tonight will entertain the Kennedys at the Johnson Ranch near Johnson City.

The visit of a President is an important event anywhere. It requires all kinds of preparation for his reception, for his protection, and for keeping him in touch with the affairs of state from which he not only escape no matter where he travels. Only three previous Presidents have visited here while in office. Because it doesn't happen often, a visit by the first family of America means a great deal to Fort Worth. Among other things, while he is here Fort Worth is part of the capital of the United States.

The Fort Worth portion of the President's Texas visit has been described as cordialized. It is, of course, impossible for a President to take a trip or make a statement that does not carry some political significance. But a President still is President no matter how much party politics is involved.

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THE HOUSTON POST

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

PAGE 4, SECTION 5 THURSDAY, NOV 21, 1962

Houston Is Honored By Visit Of President and Mrs. Kennedy

Houston is greatly honored to have the President and vice president of the United States visit here Thursday to join the ceremony in paying a well-deserved tribute to Ray Albert Johnson, who has served Harris County since for a quarter-century as a member of Congress.

The President and Mrs. Kennedy will arrive here by plane at 4:15 P.M. This will be Mrs. Kennedy's first visit to Texas. In view of the fact that both of them will be all too brief, it is to be hoped that the city's hospitality will be expressed by a large turnout at the airport and along the route to the downtown area.

After leaving en route away from Washington, D.C., President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson arrived in this city to honor Ray Johnson, a man whose high esteem is which he is held in the nation's capital. And the fact that more than 2,000 of his friends and fellow townsmen will attend the dinner for him at the Coliseum certainly proves that his services

in behalf of the nation and this country are deeply appreciated.

President Kennedy is no stranger to Houston. What undoubtedly was one of the more important events in his campaign for the presidency occurred here in 1960. He met with a large number of the city's citizens, and, by answering their questions, did much to remove misconceptions as to his aims in the campaign. A film of the Houston gathering was shown throughout the nation. In effect was his term.

SEN VICTOR Houston again in September, 1961, to speak at Rice University, but Mrs. Kennedy was not with him on that trip.

In the nature of his office, the President is never wherever he goes. His words are reported everywhere. The fact that he is here will place Houston in the national spotlight. The occasion is important. Let us by our welcome here all the world know that Houstoners are a warmly hospitable people.

The Austin Statesman

Editorial

Austin, Texas, Thursday, November 21, 1962—Page A3

Feature

EDITORIAL

Austin on Trial in Courtesy Due In Appearance of Visiting President

A visiting President, whether Republican or Democratic, generally is greeted with courtesy and hospitable consideration. This should be the case with President John F. Kennedy in his visit to Austin, where he will speak at a 500-plate dinner at the Municipal Auditorium Friday night. Accompanying him will be Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, and honors will be shared by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson will be at Johnson's side.

Kennedy's talk is expected to be a rallying cry to Texas Democrats, many of whom have become critical of their party and the President as its leader, the target of much reactionary criticism, as well as criticism for his civil rights stand. He will call attention to the nation's flourishing economy under his administration, and urge stronger state critics who say he promotes rampant growth by reminding them that they are the same ones who have fought his legislation to that end, and he is standing and now point the finger of accusation.

IT IS REASONABLE to expect the hope that the President and the Vice President, he not harassed along the lines of every issue inside and outside his Commodore Hotel headquarters and outside the Municipal Auditorium by groups carrying picketing signs.

There is, of course, nothing essentially illegal about peaceful demonstrations, but it would be unwise, during his visit here, to have him plagued by manifestations of discontent and even hostility that would give Austin and its people a dubious reputation all over the country, since during his visit here the city will be a new center for the nation.

ALREADY EFFORTS have been made to link the 500-plate dinner with the accusation of ineptitude because tickets were superimposed out to the Texas Democratic delegation in the House to give convenient access to those visiting there in the congressional districts they serve. The arrangement, or the 500-plate dinner to obtain funds for the Democratic Party, are not new, but have ample precedent by the opposition party.

As a courtesy to the President and his official party, dissident Democrats who have brought the party to the edge of dissolution in Texas would do well to try, just for this once, to show a reasonably united party front, wherever they may feel their guarantee to be.

If they are genuinely interested in the party, they must not become too involved in sapping its strength, destroying the confidence of their fellow Democrats, and in other ways draining it of initiative and a forward look essential to dealing with the complications and complexities of the problems of today. These problems are not necessarily exclusive to either major party. They are the problems of the entire US and its people.

MANY AUSTIN FOLK, seeing him as he proceeds along the line of parade to the Commodore Hotel, may be surprised to note that he does not have horns or have a spiked tail, as might be his tradition were he a lion.

Actually the President is a remarkably capable and highly interested young man, with a high degree of personal charm, dedicated to his country, obedient to the Constitution he swears to support and protect, and though many find some of his proposed legislation controversial, even unacceptable, this is no new phenomena in the land of the free and the home of the brave. It has happened many times before, and will continue in the future as problems incident to the discovery and population growth multiply, whether an administration is Republican or Democratic.

THE ART OF self-government by the people of this country, who are the government, is no longer relatively simple, but is more and more complex, calling for better education in government by the people, increased efforts to be informed on vital issues, to know the history of their country and the factors which have made it great, and to be alert to the exaggeration of false charges and rumors and misjudging of those generally recognized.

Accusing false motives, to those charged with government and a design of betrayal may be due to the hysteria induced by fear and inability to reason logically, but it is the greatest sign of weakness this country presently faces, giving no strength, but instead watering-down blood in our veins.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963

John F. Kennedy

THE ASSASSINATION of President John F. Kennedy is a cruel, shameful mark in this city's history and a tragedy for the country which has been under his guidance. In society, the assassin—like the anarchist—is the enemy of all mankind who defies the established rules of public order and justice and whose mind is warped by hate. The tragic act apparently was not directed against the country or its highest office, but against the man, Dallas, already tarnished by political bitterness, lower its head in the incredible shock of such an incident. It cannot be charged with fairness that an entire city is in national disgrace, but certainly its reputation has suffered irreparable damage.

The President, only a few minutes before the tragedy, was calm and charming before the crowds. Now he is history, under the sad conditions that felled Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley before him.

We join the rest of the nation in expressing heartfelt sympathy and trust that the warped and distorted who become unstable in their opposition will retreat into

darkness and not emerge until they regain the light of reasonableness and balance.

The youthful chief executive was a patriot and blessed with an articulate intelligence. To such a mind and personality, success came early because his talents were utilized to the utmost. He was a master in the field of political science, the most tricky of all professions—and the most uncertain as far as continuity of service is concerned.

Those who have been concerned with the expansion of governmental control and power nevertheless admired the sincerity and conviction of his philosophy, the gentlemanly restraint he showed in the face of criticism and the good taste he always exhibited in public appearance.

It is a sad hour for the nation, which bows its head in sympathy for his wife and family. The mourning is in genuine, profound and indescribable sadness. The sorrow and shock are balanced with the conviction that a good and benevolent God carves our path of national destiny.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

Dallas Police

UNTIL there is definite evidence to the contrary, the signs and blazes being attached to the Dallas police department in the eyes of the world is either and inaccurate.

The idea and its execution of a few national communications, and editorials in some out-of-state newspapers, have been hastily conceived without knowledge of the situation or sympathetic understanding.

Police Chief Curry has labored under tremendous strain. So has his department. The record of the Dallas police department is not without blemish—what department record is?—but it compares most favorably with the best in crime of this area.

It is good, therefore, that City Manager Crill and Mayor Cabell publicly express their confidence. If there has been laxity, or a slip-up in security, Chief Curry will exhaust every facility to ascertain the cause and he does not have to be told to do that.



Chief Curry

As far as law enforcement goes, those outsiders who have been holding Dallas up to national scorn should know that this country is one of the few in America which does not have some kind of collusion with the vice lords.

Gambler are tried in court. Prostitution is prosecuted. Bootleg don't give patrolmen hams and other gifts to look the other way.

This is by way of saying that, in other fields of law enforcement, the same rapidity and firmness are followed.

An entire department, such less as entire city, should not take the blame for single tragedies that could happen in New York, New Orleans or New Birmingham.

Both Chief Curry and his administration side have been well trained. They are dedicated to police work and to the ideals of service it represents.

If it should develop that an officer did not measure up to his duty, Chief Curry will let it be known and take action. He is that kind of a man.

FOR WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Saturday Evening, November 22, 1963

EDITORIALS

President Kennedy

In one disastrous moment at Dallas a cold-blooded assassin shot and killed the President of the United States, wounded the governor of Texas and threw the whole nation into a state of sickening shock. It was such a moment as comes occasionally in the history of nations and leaves, in all cases, an irredeemable blot. In the instant the assassin committed deliberate murder he attacked not only the person of President Kennedy but the highest office in the nation and, in fact, the United States.

The morning tragedy drew the people of the nation together in a kinship of grief as no other event than the death of a President can. At the instant he was killed by the bullet fired from hiding, Mr. Kennedy became "my President" to every American, regardless of party, ideology or personal attitude. To each—except possibly the coward person who fired the fatal shot—it became a personal tragedy of supreme proportions.

The first reaction of 190 million people as the news struck was one of shocked dismay and disbelief. It was a thing that could not possibly be true. Only slowly did the incredible become believable because it had to be believed. The sudden feeling did not pass quickly, not even as there arose also a sense of outrage and, especially for those who live in Texas, shame.

The shock was all the greater for Texans because this unbelievable thing happened in their midst—in a state known for its good will and hospitality to all. Thousands of Texans had just seen him, vital and smiling, as he rode through the streets of their cities—only an hour or so before in Fort Worth—among at those who gathered for a glimpse of the President of the United States. The awareness of it made the awfulness more intense.

For those who babbled about rifles and televisions, or grabbed their newspapers with black headlines, the first shocked reaction was followed by wonder as to what sort of mind could conceive a bullet to be the answer to whatever governs, real or fancied, it might harbor. And whether the assassin-in-ambush could realize the greatest grief that would be brought to the President's loved ones and to the nation as a whole and even the world. Or could he know—or care—that he was solving nothing by his brutal act but instead was assailing the very foundations of representative government and plunging into dark uncertainty many aspects of the struggle to keep peace in the world?

It is only at moments like this that the American people suddenly realize how much the presidency, and the man of whatever party who occupies it, is the epitome of their hopes and fears and aspirations. The abrupt cutting off of the life of a President in full vigor brings this home to them sorely.

Fortunately for the nation, at hand in the person of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was a figure who could be counted upon to take over capably the extra dropped by the dead President. His are the steady, experienced hands of one knowledgeable in the art and practice of government. From so, his hand upon the moment is grief and the job before him appalling.

The American people first will utter a prayer for their fallen leader and then use for those prayers for the man who succeeds to a place of evanescence, responsibility.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1963

AN EDITORIAL

Let Us Search Our Hearts

TERRIBLE HISTORY has been made in Dallas, and the magnitude of our city's sorrow can only be measured against the enormity of the deed.

John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, is dead. Killed in Dallas. No matter what the explanation of this act, the awful reality of it overwhelms us. He died here.

We do not know now, we may never know why it happened in Dallas. And it is no comfort to our grief that an issue charged, spending with blind destiny, brought our President's death to us.

But this we know, that as a city we must show the world the deep unity of our grief, the depths of the stunned void that is in each of us.

Let us go into the open churches, the cathedrals, the synagogues, and there let us pray to God to teach us love and forgiveness. In the quiet of our homes, let us search our hearts and, through the terrible cleansing power of our grief, remove any vestiges of bitterness and hate.

What happened here could have happened in any city. But first there had to be the seeds of hate—and we must pray that Dallas for years to come, but the seeds for tragedy to grow again.

The bullet that killed our President was lodged in an unstable world. But to our great sorrow, it found its mark here.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

2-8-63 DALLAS, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, 1963

Editorials

As He Would Wish

JOHN F. KENNEDY was a man with a great heart.

Purged his politics for the moment and think about the individual.

He had great compassion and understanding. If this were not so he would never have come to Dallas.

He never directly blamed the city for the bitterness of his political foes here. He looked on them as Americans and as such he was their President just as he was President of all the rest of the people.

Even when he came face to face with this bitterness in the White House, he calmly said that his critics had a right to their opinion, and a right to be heard.

Dallas was full of people who loved President Kennedy. Our city accorded him the warmest welcome he had received in Texas. Before a wrath fired the shot that took his life, the President felt their warmth, and returned it. He recognized it for the genuine outpouring of good will that it was, and we have witnesses that he was moved by it, even as death's shadow lay across his path.

There are no words that can express the sorrow that will dwell in the heart of Dallas for years to come, but the blame for what happened here must not be placed at the feet of any local political faction, President Kennedy, in a spirit of tolerance, understanding politics, and the difference of opinion that opposing factions generate. He would have been the first to defend this right to differ.

The psychosis of hate, which was what occurred to kill him, is a thing none of us can understand, but all of us deplore. Now, in our grief, let us not sow new seeds of hate. Let us not try to place the blame on one local faction or another. John F. Kennedy would not have wanted it that way.

He would want Dallas to continue its status as a great American city, a city where truth and understanding stand guard over our public utterances and our private emotions.

No matter how bitter or hard the task is, we MUST, with God's help, move toward this goal.

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

The Tulsa Tribune

The Tulsa Tribune is published every day except Sunday and public holidays. It is published at the Tulsa Tribune Building, 1000 North Main Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year in advance. Single copies are 10 cents. The Tulsa Tribune is a member of the United States Newspaper Association. It is also a member of the Oklahoma Newspaper Association. The Tulsa Tribune is published by The Tulsa Tribune Company, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma. The Tulsa Tribune Company, Inc. is a subsidiary of The Tulsa Tribune Company, Inc.

Government by Murder

Whoever killed President John Kennedy hoped to get away with it.

Here was no wandering John Wilkes Booth, leaping from the Lincoln box to the stage and displaying himself to a throng of people. Here was no Charles Dickens, seated immediately in the Washington national stadium as he stood over the wounded Garfield. There was no Louis Claidson who was grabbed before he could step out of McKinley's reception line at Buffalo.

The latest thing at Dallas was the carefully-planned, cold-blooded elimination of a man. It was planned at long range with the help of a telephone call. It was planned in such a manner that the killer would have an excellent chance to desert from his sniper's loft and mingle in a crowd scurrying with confusion. A disguised ex-U.S. Marine, who once went to take out Russian citizenship and

who headed a "Fair Play for Cuba" committee, has been snared and charged. He must have had a powerful incentive to flee from whatever he was fleeing from, for he killed a policeman who stopped him for questioning. But a man is not guilty in this country until proven so.

Still, there is a chilling parallel between the current series of snailshells as Caracas, perpetrated by several pro-Castro and designed to spread fear and confusion, and the assassination of the President yesterday.

In the Venezuelan killings as in Dallas every technique is employed to permit murder to escape suspicion. And murder is an act of political action.

As Uncle Sam goes his head in grief for his young President he should stiffen his back, at wit. If the killing of John Kennedy is part of a pattern the world is in for some grim days.

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Madness Upon Madness

The killing Sunday of President Kennedy's accused assassin by the operator of a Dallas strip-tease joint was an act of criminal stupidity that will have far-reaching and evil effects for America.

It was the best break the Keweenaw could have asked for.

If Lee Harvey Oswald had been fairly tried and convicted of the President's murder the endorsement for international communism would have been intense. For there was no doubt that Oswald was a communist active in the classic social-unionism, internecine, anti-social and violent.

By Sunday noon it was apparent that the Russian leaders knew how difficult their situation was, and the effort to make a martyr of Oswald had already begun. But if the evidence against Oswald proved conclusive, and it seemed likely that it would, communism was up to a terrible spot. Oswald had already asked to be defended by John Abt, former New Deal official and a notable defender of accused communists. Abt must have swallowed hard as he turned down the case because of "the press of other clients."

There were also some interesting possibilities.

Why had the President been murdered in Dallas?

The murderer made every effort to escape.

Dallas contains a number of noisy right-wingers, a few of whom were abusive and obscene during Alvin Starvo's recent visit.

The word was out that it might be en-

harmance or even dangerous for President Kennedy to visit Texas.

What a marvelous two-fer-with-one-stroke killing it could be if the President were murdered in Dallas by persons unknown. How effective it might be in demoralizing the growing conservative movement as America if all conservatives could be tarred with the presumed guilt of some wild right-winger.

For the presumption that only ultra-conservatives could be guilty of assassinating the President in Dallas was strong. It was, perhaps, to be expected that Perverts in Moscow immediately accused Texas "agents" of killing the President. But a number of America's TV commentators, notable for their "liberal" leanings, immediately began avidly expressing the point of view that "certain groups" were not responsible. Such "hopes" are a subtle way of backing into an execution.

Then the police picked up Oswald's case. There was the killing of the president, the fight in the movie theater, the discovery of the rifle—and the net was right around the assassin.

Word that Dallas dug-balls out it yesterday. True, Oswald, assuming he was guilty, has paid the supreme penalty. But now the whole communist world is shouting that it was a gigantic frame, that a Red was charged and then promptly murdered because the American government knew it couldn't convict him. Millions are going to believe that.

Thus, not only is our President dead, but the ideology that probably killed him has a new excuse for self-righteousness. During the last few days Texas should have sunk beneath the sea.

The Boston Globe

38

Tuesday, November 24, 1963

An American Tragedy

What Greek tragedy ever approached the intensity of the drama which Americans have witnessed these past four days?

A young man, chosen as our leader in this modern age, drives into Dallas.

Dallas, a city where, in another November, our then Vice President and his wife, both Texans, are jeered as they walk to a meeting, and have placards thrust in their faces: LET'S BEAT JUDAS . . .

. . . A city which integrated its schools in September, 1961, but a city where, a month ago, the American Ambassador to the United Nations is beaten on the head by a citizen. . .

. . . A city the temper of whose people has been inflamed by full-page newspaper advertisements proclaiming that the President, about to arrive there, has "scorped the Monroe Doctrine for the Spirit of Moscow . . ."

. . . Then, from a window, a 24-year-old ex-marine, with less than an honorable discharge and with wild ideas, shoots and kills our President . . .

This act of the drama is followed by another, before the eyes of a nation already shocked beyond belief . . .

As the hour of the President's funeral draws on in Washington, a night club operator, in a part of the land where violence in words and deeds still holds a high place, a man so well acquainted with police that they pay him no heed, walks among the security guards and shoots and kills the man who had shot and killed the President . . .

Then comes an overpowering scene as the President's widow and her two fatherless children go from the home of Presidents to the Capitol of the nation. There mother and daughter—six years old tomorrow—kneel by the flag-covered coffin, while the son—three years old yesterday—wanders through the great building and asks for a tiny flag for his daddy . . .

Finally, the bereaved mother walks behind her husband's coffin, from the White House to the cathedral, followed by leaders from the whole world.

And, at last, he is carried across the Potomac to the cemetery where the brave of our land are buried.

And all this, in the last four days, gazed upon by the biggest audience in all history, thanks to our electronic age, an age in which many of us, North as well as South, have not yet learned how to live . . .

UNCLE DUDLEY

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN

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10 Wad. Nov. 27, 1963

Generalizing Too Much

ALTOGETHER fitting and proper is the agreed-upon searching that occurs in the stunned aftermath of President Kennedy's brutal assassination.

But generalization plainly is being carried too far with respect to much of the nonsense being repeated in this connection. Patently fanciful and unjust is the attempt to impute subjective responsibility for the bloody recent events to the entire population of Dallas, the state of Texas or the United States.

The slayer of President Kennedy was an avowed Marxist by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, according to evidence the Dallas police considered completely incriminating. The acknowledged slayer of Oswald was Jack Ruby, a night club operator. These simple facts ought to be kept firmly in mind.

The effort to diffuse responsibility becomes vicious when it implies that the assassination would not have occurred if the people in one part of the country had been as pure in heart as people elsewhere in the country. If this kind of recrimination becomes widespread the president's tragic death may result in even deeper bitterness and division instead of unifying the sorrowing nation.

A great many of the New Frontier's policies and programs were genuinely controversial. Differences occurred naturally in such matters as civil rights. The differences had sectional overtones in other matters such as long continued foreign aid, deficit financing and the proposed reduction of taxes without corresponding spending cuts. The differences were national in scope, cutting through party lines as well as geographical lines.

It was inevitable that such differences should be argued intensely. Representative government rests on the people's familiarity with the issues. This was an essential part of the political scene that John F. Kennedy understood completely.

To impute responsibility for the president's death to the deepening national controversy over his policies is to suggest that all discussion of public issues should be suspended lest it inflame some unstable individual to violence.

But of course it is that case it wouldn't be possible for the nation to function any longer under a system of representative government. Public understanding of the issues is basic in any elective system.

In the nearly total absence of actual knowledge concerning the assassin's motivations and associations the crime is given varying interpretations according to varying predilections.

International Communism propounds a conspiracy of the radical right. Similar inferences come from political left-wingers in this country. These suggestions occur notwithstanding Oswald's admitted Marxist sympathies and his activities in behalf of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

In the confused aftermath the field is wide open for all manner of suspicion, recrimination and counter-recrimination. Illustrated is the urgent need for determining beyond any possible doubt whether conspiracy was involved. In the meantime a respite ought to be called in the efforts to attribute collective responsibility. They threaten to deepen the mark and intensity the ill will.

The New York Times.

Published every day in the year by The New York Times Company

ARTHUR H. HAYS, Publisher 1960-1961
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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1961

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1961

The New York Times.

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John Fitzgerald Kennedy

The terrible, devastating news that engulfed all America and the world yesterday afternoon is still difficult to comprehend. Hours after the event it remains almost unbelievable that John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States, whose every word and action typified life and youth and strength, now lies dead of an assassin's bullet.

All of us—from the country's highest leaders to the lowliest citizen—all of us are still in a state of shock from this stunning blow, that even now seems unreal in its grotesque horror. And hundreds of millions of people beyond our borders—throughout the hemisphere and across the sea—mourning, too, the loss of a President whose worldwide vitality is the American ideal of peace and freedom.

One's first thought turns to his own sympathy to the President's family, to his wife who was by his side when he was struck down, to his little children, to his parents, to his brothers and sisters. The society person has their hearts shattered in instant by the assassin's bullet. The relationship within this tight-knit family. The personal life in deep and crushing; the loss to the nation and the world is historic and overpowering. John F. Kennedy was a man of intellect as well as action. He represented the dignity and the energy, the intelligence and the enthusiasm, the courage and the hope of these United States in the middle of this 20th century. On that day less than three years ago when he took the oath of his great office, he said: "Let the word go forth from this time and place, in friend and foe alike, that the torch has

been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which the nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world."

John F. Kennedy died in and for this belief, the belief in those human rights in which this nation has always been committed, and to which it is committed today. Rights which we hope are extended around the world, but which we are determined to see achieved within our borders.

No man's life can run past this inescapable march of human rights; no man, however tragic, can make it fatal, to death as we live, the words and spirit of this our most dearly loved President will lead the nation ever closer toward fulfillment of the ideal of domestic freedom and international peace by which his Administration has been guided from the start.

Among the last words John F. Kennedy wrote were these: "In a world full of frustrations and irritations, America's leadership must be guided by the lights of learning and reason."

The light of reason was momentarily extinguished; but that light is, in reality, indestructible; and, with God's help, it will show the way to our country and our country's leaders as we mourn for John F. Kennedy in the darkening days ahead.

Spiral of Hate

The shame all America must bear for the spirit of enmity and hate that struck down President John F. Kennedy is multiplied by the anonymous murder of his accused assassin while being transferred from one jail in Dallas to another.

The primary guilt for this ugly new stain on the integrity of our system of order and respect for individual rights is that of the Dallas police force and the rest of its law-enforcement machinery. But some of us can sense a share of the fault for the spiral of enmity and violence that has now found expression in the death by gunfire of our martyred President and the man being held for trial as his killer.

The Dallas authorities, alerted and encouraged by the newspaper, TV and radio press, trampled every principle of justice in their handling of Lee H. Oswald. It is their sworn duty to protect every prisoner, as well as the community, and to afford each accused person full opportunity for his defense before a properly constituted court. The inhumanity of the Dallas Oswald was alleged to have committed made it doubly important that there be no cloud over the establishment of his guilt.

Yet—before any indictment had been returned or any evidence presented and in the face of emotional demands by the press—the chief of police and the district attorney pronounced Oswald guilty. "Basically, the case is closed," the chief declared. The prosecutor believed reports that he would demand the death penalty and was confident "I'll get it."

After two days of such pre-judgment of guilt, the electrically charged atmosphere of a city agitated by the President's assassination and not too many decades removed from the vigilante tradition of the old frontier, the jail transfer was made at high noon and with the most possible publicity. Oswald was not in police custody and several cameras were not in place when many onlookers assembled to witness every step of the transfer—and its tragic misdirection.

It was an outrageous breach of police responsibility—no matter what the demands of reporters and cameramen may have been. In more democratic public order circumstances in which he could so easily have been the victim of attack. The police had from various hospital officials to stand by against the possibility of an attempt on Oswald's life.

Now there can never be a trial that will determine Oswald's guilt or innocence by the standards of impartial justice that are one of the proud traditions of our democracy. Whatever judgment is made will fall short of the justice John F. Kennedy himself would have demanded. "Our nation," he declared at the time he dispatched Federal troops to the University of Mississippi to guard the legal rights of the Negro student a year ago, "is founded on the principle that observance of the law is the essential safeguard of liberty and defense of the law is the sacred road to tyranny."

The last movement all Americans can hold in his memory is the endorsement of that principle in our day-to-day conduct. Hate and violence are the enemies of law, and never more so than when any of us declines to punish his own disposition of retribution in defiance of law.

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The Atlanta Journal ★ AND ★ THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Jack Spalding, Editor
The Atlanta Journal

Jack Turner, President
Atlanta Newspapers, Inc.

Engene Patterson, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution

EDITORIALS

10-8

NOVEMBER 24, 1963

The President's Legacy

THE ASSASSINATION of President Kennedy ended the career of a brave man who had fought well for his country in war and in peace. It did not end this country's farthest nation, its leadership or its determination.

He had called upon us not to ask what our country could do for us but what we could do for our country.

What we can do for our country now, of course, is go on, without being deterred by the incredibly stark and somber tragedy that has taken place in the streets of Dallas, without being fearful of perils that we had grown accustomed to long before we knew this man, without breaking that mutual pledge we made with him three years ago to serve this country as.

We was not himself a man of easy and unthoughtful sentimentality, but one of courage and purpose. We did not see him playing upon our emotions like some of our great political victims of past and present; usually he spoke of the issues, calmly, ignoring that part of us which asks for fatherly indulgence. He made us think.

That is what we should do now, with strong feelings for the memory of this good man who served us; with fairness, but not with despair.

When he came to the presidency it was with a challenge, not to rest as we sometimes do between crises, but to strive and to be resolute. When the country answered this particular call in 1960, it demonstrated that it, too, was ready to be led and ready to be resolved.

The country wanted to move again, and it is moving. There will be pauses in the days immediately to come, but we are not ready to halt.

One act of horror, whether the slaying of a fleet, the death of a great wartime leader, or the assassination of a brave president cannot change that.

The Atlanta Journal

"Covers Dixie Like the Dow"

Since 1887

Jack Turner, President

Jack Spalding, Editor

EDITORIALS

18

NOVEMBER 25, 1963

Echoes of a Weekend Sound the Requiem

HAUNTING RECHOS linger from a weekend like no other the nation or the world has seen. It was a weekend rife at times with the unknown, swirling with the strangeness of what was known, and yet resonant with reassurance because of the strength of an American shot down and Americans we since heard or heard about.

Sen. Mansfield intoned these words in admiration of a dead president's widow: "She took a ring from her finger and put it in his hand. . . . And so And as we all watched Jacqueline Kennedy, many of us seeing for the first time a nobility and strength of person which we had not seen before both there in the shadow of the one whose strength we knew. We watched her lead her two beautiful children to the flag-draped bier of their father, where she knelt and blessed the casket; then we saw her walk with firm step and grief-glazed eyes to her next place of duty."

David Brinkley, in a third moment, quietly elicited into the consciousness of this unforgettable thing: "And as it seems that all this horror and all this grief was caused by a push with a lit match-order rifle."

Levertt Saltonstall, articulate New Englander of the Senate, talking calmly with other senators about the new president, suddenly seeming embarrassed and drawing himself up sharply in self-rebuke: "I shouldn't be saying Lyndon. I should say 'the President' now. . . ."

(How many others shared the strangeness of saying "President Johnson" and "the assassination of President Kennedy"? President Johnson was a man who lived in the White House a hundred years ago; assassinations are events in history books; elections

and coronations and coronations are things we hear of so democratically about FDR.)

Bob Goodenow, Georgia Republicanism's national commitment, his face etched with weariness and care, his voice almost breaking as he said: "All this horror . . . all this hatred."

(Here, you thought, was more than careful words put together by some of the careful Democrats, here was feeling, from a man not of the President's party and view. Hate, you thought, has been seen in both parties in Georgia.) We have been bipartisan in hate, and sometimes bipartisan in spreading the seeds of anarchy.

The people of England singing mournfully, to the strains of an organ in Westminster Abbey, a song we did not know they knew, about a "terrible evil sword": ". . . . He is transcending the village where the grapes of wrath are stored. . . . And a young English dramatist stretching our flag across scenes when he told, after printing Lyndon Johnson: "We, the citizens of an alliance he now leads. . . . Then, Willy Brandt, symbol of Free Berlin, solemnly describing the loyalty which a city of Germans felt toward an Irish-American president, speaking near the Wall that southern grapes of wrath.

These were some of the echoes of this weekend.

In all the uncertainties, we still heard voices that conveyed something of the greatness of a country. Glimpses of the nobility of individuals, and unexpected glimpses of profound understanding as the part of people all around the world, revealed it best.

This, rather than all the madhouse seen in Dallas, was the real reason for John F. Kennedy.